In the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, which has superior corrosion resistance, comprising on a mass percent basis:

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about 0.005% to about 0.05% of C;
about 0.05% to about 0.5% of Si;
about 0.2% to about 1.8% of Mn;
about 0.03% or less of P;
about 0.005% or less of S;
about 15.5% to about 18% of Cr;
about 1.5% to about 5% of Ni;
about 1% to about 3.5% of Mo;
<u>about</u> 0.02% to <u>about</u> 0.2% of V;
about 0.01% to about 0.15% of N;
about 0.006% or less of O; and
the balance being Fe and unavoidable impurities,
wherein the following equations (1) and (2) are satisfied:
       Cr+0.65Ni+0.6Mo+0.55Cu-20C≥19.5
                                                                  (1)
       Cr+Mo+0.3Si-43.5C-0.4Mn-Ni-0.3Cu-9N≥11.5
                                                                  (2)
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where Cr, Ni, Mo, Cu, C, Si, Mn, and N represent the respective contents on a mass percent basis.

2. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 1, further comprising about 0.002% to about 0.05% of Al on a mass percent basis.

- 3. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 1-or 2, wherein the content of C is in the range of about 0.03% to about 0.05% on a mass percent basis.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the content of Cr is in the range of about 16.6% to less than about 18% on a mass percent basis.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe-for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 1-to-4, wherein the content of Mo is in the range of about 2% to about 3.5% on a mass percent basis.
- 6. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe—for use in oil wells, according to one of-Claims 1-to-5, further comprising about 0.5% to about 3.5% of Cu on a mass percent basis.
- 7. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe—for use in oil wells, according to Claim 6, wherein the content of Cu is in the range of <u>about 0.5%</u> to <u>about 1.14%</u> on a mass percent basis.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe—for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 1-to 7, further comprising at least one element selected from the group consisting of about 0.03% to about 0.2% of Nb, about 0.03% to about 0.3% of Ti, about 0.03% to about 0.2% of Zr, about 0.2% to about 3% of W, and about 0.0005% to about 0.01% of B on a mass percent basis.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe—for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 1-to-8, further comprising about 0.0005% to about 0.01% of Ca on a mass percent basis.

- 10. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe for use-in oil wells, according to one of Claims 1-to-9, wherein the stainless steel pipe has a texture containing a martensite phase as a primary phase and a ferrite phase at a volume fraction of about 10% to about 60%.
- 11. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe—for use in oil wells, according to Claim 10, wherein the ferrite phase has a volume fraction of about 15% to about 50%.
- 12. (Currently Amended) The high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 10-or 11, wherein the texture further contains an austenite phase at a volume fraction of about 30% or less.
- 13. (Currently Amended) A method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells having superior corrosion resistance, comprising the steps of:

preparing a steel pipe raw material which contains on a mass percent basis,

about 0.005% to about 0.05% of C;

about 0.05% to about 0.5% of Si;

about 0.2% to about 1.8% of Mn;

about 0.03% or less of P;

about 0.005% to about 18% of Cr;

about 15.5% to about 18% of Cr;

about 1.5% to about 5% of Ni;

about 1% to about 3.5% of Mo;

about 0.02% to about 0.2% of V;

about 0.01% to about 0.15% of N;

about 0.006% or less of O; and

the balance being Fe and unavoidable impurities, and which satisfies the following equations (1) and (2);

making forming a steel pipe having a predetermined dimension from the steel pipe raw material; and

performing quenching-tempering treatment for the steel pilepipe, in which the steel pipe is reheated to a temperature of <u>about</u> 850°C or more, is then cooled to <u>about</u> 100°C or less at a cooling rate faster than that of air cooling, and is again heated to a temperature of <u>about</u> 700°C or less, the equations being:

$$Cr+0.65Ni+0.6Mo+0.55Cu-20C \ge 19.5$$
 (1)

$$Cr+Mo+0.3Si-43.5C-0.4Mn-Ni-0.3Cu-9N\ge11.5$$
 (2)

where Cr, Ni, Mo, Cu, C, Si, Mn, and N represent the respective contents on a mass percent basis.

- 14. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 13, wherein pipe makingpipe forming is performed by hot working while the steel pipe raw material is heated, and cooling is then performed to room temperature at a cooling rate faster than that of air cooling so as to form the seamless steel pipe having a predetermined dimension, followed by the above-quenching-tempering treatment.
- pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 13 or 14, wherein, instead of the above-quenching-tempering treatment, tempering treatment is performed by heating the steel pipe to a temperature of about 700°C or less.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 13 to 15, wherein the steel pipe raw material further contains about 0.002% to about 0.05% of Al on a mass percent basis.

- 17. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 13 to 16, wherein the content of C is in the range of about 0.03% to about 0.05%.
- 18. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 13-to-17, wherein the content of Cr is in the range of about 16.6% to less than about 18%.
- 19. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil-wells, according to one of Claims 13-to 18, wherein the content of Mo is in the range of about 2% to about 3.5% on a mass percent basis.
- 20. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 13-to-19, wherein the steel pipe raw material further contains about 0.5% to about 3.5% of Cu on a mass percent basis.
- 21. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to Claim 20, wherein the content of Cu is in the range of about 0.5% to about 1.14% on a mass percent basis.
- 22. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil wells, according to one of Claims 13-to-21, wherein the steel-pipe raw material further contains on a mass percent basis at least one element selected from the group consisting of about 0.03% to about 0.2% of Nb, about 0.03% to about 0.3% of Ti, about 0.03% to about 0.2% of Zr, about 0.2% to about 3% of W, and about 0.0005% to about 0.01% of B.
- 23. (Currently Amended) The method for manufacturing a high strength stainless steel pipe for use in oil-wells, according to one of Claims 13 to 22, wherein the steel pipe raw material further contains about 0.0005% to about 0.01% of Ca on a mass percent basis.